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Scientific and Practical Development of the Tourism Sector in the Innovative Economy Aspects

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Abstract: The article examines the physiological, medical, socio-economic processes of organizing modern leisure. If we look at the meanings of the terms "recreation" and "tourism" separately, it is not difficult to understand that "recreation" has a deeper meaning. At the same time, these phrases complement each other, creating a unique meaning and content. Therefore, in this study, we preferred to use the terms "tourist rest" or "recreational tourism". Recreational tourism is a trip organized for the purpose of rest, recovery, treatment, development of the physical, mental and emotional forces of a person. Recreational tourism is characterized by long journeys, mostly with fewer visits to one place and other dating sites.

Key words: modern rest, physiological, medical, socio-economic processes, "Recreation", "tourism", "rest", "tourist rest", "recreational tourism", Recreational tourism, human rest, recovery, treatment, physical, mental.

As a result of consistent implementation of economic reforms in the country, changes are taking place in all sectors of the economy, including non-production sectors. The place and role of tourism, which is an important component of the non-production sector, is becoming especially important in the occurrence of these changes.

Humanity wants to know the surroundings from nature, to see cultural and historical monuments, to get to know the customs and living standards of other peoples, to travel to other countries and regions for the purpose of recreation, recovery of health, etc. those who felt the need, and this process caused people to visit other countries and achieve spiritual and material perfection. Especially in the next 20 years, tourism has proven to be one of the sectors that can provide a high level of economic efficiency while restoring human health and saving free time. The emergence of new modern technologies is of great importance in the development of this field. It is these processes that create conditions for people to have a lot of free

time. This, in turn, created and continues to create great opportunities for them to engage in tourism for various purposes. Taking this into account, the Hague Declaration on Tourism defines "rest, leisure and regular, paid leave, as well as the use of this time for recreation, education and entertainment, and the use of the benefits of domestic and international tourism." established the right and it is being strictly followed. In fact, tourism enriches the thought formed by colorful impressions, positively affects the mental state of people and creates the ground for active participation in further work activities. At the same time, the place and role of tourism in the economy reveals its true essence.

It should be noted that in order to fully imagine the economic aspects of tourism, first of all, it is appropriate to determine the meaning and nature of the word "tourist" from a scientific point of view, and in order to correctly interpret its current meaning, it is necessary to pay attention to its evolution.

Tourism is the travel of people in their leisure time outside of their permanent residence to a country or within their own country for the purpose of experience and recreation, health restoration, hospitality, education, or practical professional purposes, but not engaged in a pecuniary incentive at the destination.

In addition, tourism has been approached differently in different periods. In this regard, we consider it appropriate to provide a number of concepts. Webster's International Dictionary defines a tour as: a trip for business, pleasure, or study, and the process of visiting different places during these trips and a planned travel program is called a tour. The traveler returns to his country after a certain period of time. In order to avoid etymological mistakes and define the boundaries of this phenomenon, an attempt has been made to clearly define the word tourism, as it is used in research and analysis; when collecting statistical data; in the development of legal and administrative normative documents, as well as in working with them; is important in determining the economic and social mechanism of tourism .

By the 19th century, the process of industrial development in society takes a sharp turn. Along with the benefits of this process, its harmful aspects have also been identified by scientists. In order to protect themselves from the dangerous and harmful effects of this process, humanity began to treat nature and the environment in a new way. In this way, people's need and desire for travel has strengthened their interest and attitude towards the environment.

After Joseph Stadner defined tourism as an economic activity in 1884, Hermann Von Schuller was the first scientist to express his opinion in this regard, emphasizing its economic side. This scientist defined tourism as follows: "All activities resulting from the arrival and temporary residence of foreigners from another country, city and region are tourism. "For the first time, European scientists tried to prove that tourism is an economic activity.

Apart from these, tourism has also been defined by scientists belonging to some fields. According to their definitions, the consumption function also includes temporary residence, travel and accommodation. A simple definition given by scientists to tourism in particular, which is considered to be the scientific foundation of this field, is "a set of relationships formed by foreigners' trips to a place and resulting from their temporary overnight stay without the aim of permanent residence or earning - this is tourism ." However, the scientist said that this definition is not very complete.

In 1937, the League of Nations Committee of Experts on International Statistics defined "tourist" as any person who spends less than 24 hours in a place where he does not live. According to the guidelines of the United Nations, a person is considered a tourist if he crossed the border, that is, from the territory of one country to the territory of another country.

In fact, the socio-economic essence of any phenomenon is reflected in the definition and concept given to it. Because the concept of tourism is distinguished by its complexity and it is no exaggeration to say that it embodies the most important stages of social and economic development of society. If we look at the official materials, then according to the definition of the United Nations (UN) in 1954: "Tourism is active

recreation, which affects the recovery of health and physical development as a result of a person traveling from his permanent place of residence to another area". Another declaration adopted in the Philippines in 1980 focused on tourism and stated that "Tourism plays a major role in the international relations of countries by affecting the social, cultural, educational and economic sectors that are important for the development of countries."

Scientists working in Uzbekistan also express their opinions about the categories of tourism and international tourism and try to define them from a scientific point of view. Including N. Tukhliev and A. Taksanov: "...some countries have different sources of tourist information, and their needs are met through different concepts and definitions", T. Tashmurotov said, "International tourism is the world in terms of income. A. writes that it is the second sector of the economy, providing foreign exchange earnings, employing the population, and increasing their real income. Saidov states that "Tourism is a unique economic sector that uses various types of goods and services to satisfy people's needs."

Based on the scientific views of the scientists discussed above, we can define tourism as follows: Tourism is a trip outside the places where people live, work and fulfill important needs. Sleep is a temporary necessity. A person who goes on a trip and spends the night returns to his place of residence after a certain time. People who travel and stay temporarily demand products and services offered by tourism enterprises. Various incidents, events and relationships occur during these activities.

Nowadays, the consumer has the opportunity to choose goods and services in all areas, especially tourism. Because the demand of the consumer is constantly changing, he is looking for new impressions, and the change of fashion and daily life can easily change his thoughts, so knowing the interest of the consumer, what he prefers and his attitude is an extremely complex process. Difficulty in consuming tourism products will have an impact on the tourism industry. Because new segments began to appear in the demand for tourism, including new forms and forms of tourism.

In the Law "On Tourism" of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "Tourism - it is defined as the departure (travel) of an individual from the place of permanent residence for a period of at least one year without engaging in remunerated activities in the destination (country) for health, educational, professional-practical or other purposes. In this law, the meaning of the word "Tourist" is given, "Tourist - means a natural person who travels around the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan or to another country (departed from the place of permanent residence for the purpose of tourism).

Also, in this law, definitions of many more terms, subjects, objects related to tourism are given, each of them can be materials for separate scientific research. Taking this into account, the main idea of our scientific research is a comprehensive study of the problems associated with the development of investment processes in international tourism.

According to various experts, the following factors underlie the development of national tourism:

- due to economic growth and social development, business and educational trips will expand;
- reduction of road costs due to the improvement of all types of transport;
- increase in the number of hired workers in developed countries, improving the quality of services;
- labor intensification and workers long creation of opportunities for taking a long-term vacation;
- development of interstate relations and cultural exchange between countries and development of mutual relations between regions;
- development of services, freight transportation and technological development in telecommunications;

- the fact that many countries have reduced restrictions on the withdrawal of foreign currency, border crossing formalities simplified is one of the important factors.

The tourism sector is becoming the largest sector of world trade and is now the 3rd largest producer of goods and services in the world after oil production and the automotive industry. The tourism industry accounts for 10% of the world's total exports, and 35% of the trade in services is tourism. Even precious metals and stones, diamonds, arms trade and other businesses lag behind tourism in terms of revenue.

Since the 2000s, the tourism network has been developing steadily as a form of international trade of services, and in 2005-2011, the average annual growth rate of foreign tourists visiting the world was 6.2 percent, and foreign exchange earnings were 17 percent. According to the World Tourism Organization, the arrival of tourists in the world in 2018 was 1.0 billion. exceeded 620 bln. reached the dollar.

International tourism develops unevenly among the countries of the world, which is determined by the level of their socio-economic development. Western European countries are considered to be the most developed countries of international tourism, and this country accounts for more than 75% of the international tourism market and about 60% of foreign exchange earnings. About 20% is in the Americas, less than 10% in Asia, Africa and Australia. One of the main reasons for the development of the tourism industry in Western European countries the fact is that in the years after the 2nd world war, the main direction was to restore the economy by establishing international tourism in these lands. Businessmen and entrepreneurs who understood this in time saw that they can spend less money and get more profit in this field of international tourism. That's why in Western European countries, the income from international tourism makes a significant contribution to their total income.

If we look at the opportunities of international tourism and its role in the economy of countries from the perspective of foreign exchange earnings, then it is evident that, indeed, the income from tourism for some countries has a significant contribution to their socio-economic development. In particular, the contribution of international tourists to one or another country through trade is significant in some countries. For example, 44% of Mexico's annual foreign exchange income comes from tourism trade services, while this figure is 45% in Spain, 48% in France, 52% in the Arab Republic of Egypt, and 31% in Australia.

The tourism sector is especially crucial in covering the balance of payments. We can clearly see the influence of resources on the development of tourism in the country in the example of Austria. This country is one of the most developed countries in the field of tourism, and the majority of its gross domestic product is accounted for by tourism. and 8.5%, not only Western Europe according to this indicator countries, but also the countries on earth, left far behind.

It is an objective necessity to pay attention to tourism and its problems in the conditions of the formation and settlement of market relations in Uzbekistan, there are sufficient conditions and resources for the development of this sector in the republic. Therefore, it is one of the most important issues of the present day to know the market of this field in depth, to study, to research and to develop the international tourism market based on this.

The place and position of Uzbekistan in international tourism, its recognition by the World Tourism Organization in 1997 and Along with countries such as France and Italy, it is characterized by being a member of this prestigious international organization. Currently the number of member countries of this organization has exceeded 140. Chet According to fifty experts, Uzbekistan is a "big tourism". access, of course, the works being carried out in connection with the restoration of the Great Silk Road and, first of all, there are in the republic is happening as a result of social stability. Bukhara and The cities of Khiva architectural treasures are the unique wealth of world architecture recognition as the prestige of Uzbekistan in international tourism increasing even more.

The role and importance of the national tourism sector in the process of socio-economic development is also reflected in its relationship with ecology. The impact of tourism on the environment can be direct, secondary or stimulating on the one hand, and can manifest positive and negative situations on the other.

The development of national tourism areas is necessarily related to the expansion of its material and technical base, the implementation of constructions, the increase of its capacities, the improvement of reliable equipment and transport. Currently, tourism faces two major problems. Firstly, tourism is to expand all types of its activities in terms of quantity and quality, and secondly, to further develop the field of paid services. These, in turn, develop the tourism sector and create an opportunity to get the most socio-economic benefits. It is no exaggeration to say that the increase in efficiency in the field of tourism is very necessary for the economy of Uzbekistan, like other economic policies.

The direction of the development of national tourism shows that big changes are expected to take place in this field in Uzbekistan. For example, stability in the development of tourism in the republic objectively exists due to a number of circumstances and reasons. It is known from the world experience that tourism is, firstly, a factor of increasing national wealth and improving the living conditions of the nation as a whole; secondly, it is an industry that attracts labor and is an important factor that provides employment to the population; thirdly, it is a powerful incentive for the development of the considered sectors of the economy: transport, communication, trade, construction, agriculture, crafts, production of consumer goods and other sectors; fourthly, it is the most productive sector of the modern economy.

Summing up from the above, we note that national tourism is a service to the population has a great potential in the field of display, it has its own elements and features. These are mainly based on the nature, content and characteristics of the national tourism industry. This, in turn, is reflected in the study of the tourism sector, the determination of its development directions, and the further improvement of relations between nations.

The development of tourism in Uzbekistan coincides with the period of renewal of the society, and it is characterized by an increase in the volume of tourist services, taking into account the process of changes taking place gradually. It is evident in the experience of developed countries that the development of the country's economy is also related to the tourism sector. That is why tourism, which was not given much importance in the countries that are developing market relations and are transitioning to free economy, is now receiving great attention. From the day of gaining political and economic independence, ensuring the operation of tourism in Uzbekistan based on the requirements of the present time is determined by the year-by-year increase in the contribution of this sector to the economy and the development of society as a whole. In particular, the appearance of international tourism, the visit of citizens of foreign countries to our country, is its main direction, and this process is of decisive importance in the economy. This type of international tourism provides the country's treasury with foreign currency and the economy will have the opportunity to see a large income from the activity of this sector.

Since 1994, Uzbekistan has been actively participating in the project "Tourism on the Great Silk Road" developed by the World Tourism Organization (WTO) and UNESCO. In 1996, taking into account the introduction of a new tourist product "Silk Road" in the world of tourism, organizations engaged in tourism in Uzbekistan, as well as private firms and companies, began to sell this product in the world's tourism markets. In order to achieve this goal, tourist organizations of Uzbekistan actively participated in the annual London, Berlin, Milan, Paris and Tashkent international tourist fairs and signed contracts for the development of tourism for the next year. This is manifested in the fact that today almost all cities of Uzbekistan are located on the Silk Road, the project "Tourism on the Great Silk Road" has become a strategy for the development of international tourism of the republic. Therefore, since Uzbekistan is a member of the BTT European Commission in the field of tourism, first of all, a number of practical measures were taken to develop cooperation with European countries. Intergovernmental agreements on

cooperation in the field of tourism were signed, and additional working groups were formed between the countries to implement them, and their activities are bearing fruit in the future. If major tourist organizations of Uzbekistan participated in the London, Berlin, Milan and Paris fairs, more than 100 firms and organizations of the republic participated in the Tashkent fair and had the opportunity to work with foreign firms and companies that participated in this fair .60 ra

Today in Uzbekistan, the booklet "Pictures on the Rocks", which is intended for scientific tourist groups and shows the history of Uzbekistan, and is new for tourism, is published in English, the magazine "Tourism in Uzbekistan" in English, German and French, dedicated to the world-known religious tourism sector of tourism, "Islam in Uzbekistan" Necessary work has been done to print the advertisement brochure in English and Arabic, as well as the newspaper "Silk Road" in English. New ways and methods of serving tourists are being formed in the republic, and these costs are paying off. Programs such as "One day in the Uzbek village", "Mahalla" or "Guzar" have been developed and efforts are being made to actively implement them in life. Tourists participating in these programs can participate in the lifestyle, customs, preparation of national dishes and consumption processes of the Uzbek household. This is also one of the processes by which the international tourism market can be developed in Uzbekistan. Here, marketing research is considered one of the tasks ahead.

Thus, the regions of national tourism in Uzbekistan As a result of development, we note the following conclusions:

First of all, national tourism is of decisive importance in the spheres of economy, and its development depends on objective and subjective reasons. For example, in the conditions of Uzbekistan, international tourism is a new, emerging direction, and there are opportunities to use it effectively.

Secondly, its infrastructure in national tourism has a direct impact on the development of this sector. In particular, the issues of the operation of hotels, which are considered the main link of tourism and their effective use, are very important, and the level of employment in them does not fully meet the current demands and needs. Therefore, an important issue in the operation of hotels should be aimed at taking measures to improve its efficiency.

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